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(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
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of Hongkong and the
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The China Mail.

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Barometer 29.93 Rainfall 0.00 in. Humidity 89

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PRICES FAVORABLE

April 21, 1921, Temperature 70

April 21, 1920, Temperature 78

No. 18,238

禮拜四

號一廿月四年一十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1921.

日四十月三西年九百二十

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BUSINESS NOTICES

In this changeable weather
Beware of a chill—

Carry a phial of
**WATSON'S
COLD CURE TABLETS**

A sure preventive.
A speedy cure.

Price per phial 75 cents

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE)
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CARS FOR HIRE
TEL. 482 in Hongkong and Kowloon. TEL. 3552

THE FINEST INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORLD.

DOCTORS and PROFESSORS Microscopes with 1,100
times enlargement: complete with all necessary Optic.
SURVEYORS Levelling Instruments with adjustable
Stands. All of the finest workmanship and accuracy.
Manufactured by Messrs. P. Brock & Co., Copenhagen.

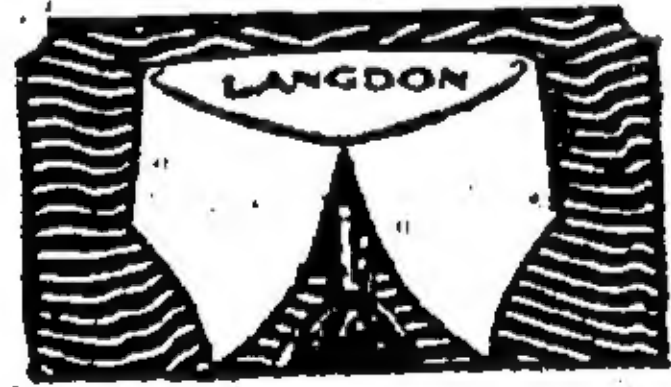
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DANISH CHINESE COMMERCIAL CO.
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YEE SANG FAT CO.

Just Arrived
**LATEST PATTERNS
OF
GENT'S SILK NECKTIES**

WITH HANDSOME DESIGNS
ATTRACTIVE COLOURS

IDE COLLARS



The Newest of the New

SOLD BY

YEE SANG FAT CO.

ERVEN LUCAS BOLS

BOLS GENEVA & BOLS DRY GIN.

OBTAINABLE AT:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. 75.

EXPERIENCE

has taught us that it is wise
WHEN BUYING A WATCH
to consider quality before price.
We have a stock of Pocket and
Wrist-Watches of quality
THAT SATISFY!

J. ULLMANN & CO
Watchmakers Since 1860.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

STRIKE DEADLOCK.

MINERS STILL DEMAND NATIONAL WAGES AGREEMENT.

SETTLEMENT PROSPECTS INDEFINITE.

LONDON, April 20.

Replying to the owners' new proposals, the Miners' Federation declares that their offer merely again formulates previous proposals and is vague and meaningless. The Federation reiterates its demand for a national wages board and a national levy on tonnage.

LATER.

The prospect of the miners' executive modifying their present demands is not encouraged by the majority of the decisions hitherto published from various districts. One of the most important of these was made at Cardiff to-day when a full delegate conference of the South Wales Miners' Federation again affirmed its previous resolutions insisting on a national wage agreement and profits pool, and demanded the rescission of the resolution passed by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain permitting safety work in the mines. It also requested the resignation of Mr. Hodges.

BOLSHEVISM IN BRITAIN.

"MUCH MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA"

GOVERNMENT PREPARED.

LONDON, April 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Sir J. H. Baird, on behalf of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Shortt, stated that the Government was paying attention to Bolshevik propaganda in Britain. It fell under three heads, namely payment of salaries to communist officials of £5 to £10 a week, subsidies to the extremist press and free distribution of revolutionary literature. He believed that this expenditure was at least £23,000 a month. There was evidence that some of the funds came from Moscow before the trade agreement was signed. Communist agents had undoubtedly been attempting to exploit the unemployed whose unofficial committees in many industrial centres are chiefly carried on by paid Red agents whose policy is to concentrate upon centres of industrial unrest. Much mischievous propaganda had been undertaken by persons who contrive to keep within the law but the police were able to deal with them in some instances.

GOLF-LINKS TRAGEDY.

INQUEST LEAVES MYSTERY UNSOLVED.

A SINISTER FEATURE.

LONDON, April 20.

The inquest on the Ashford golf links tragedy has not solved the mystery of who murdered Vincent Fovargue (who disappeared four months ago from Dublin where he was wanted as a Sinn Feiner), in spite of the greatest police efforts to solve the crime. The theory is that it was a Sinn Fein crime, the victim being shot after leaving a dance at Fulham. The body was conveyed to Ashford golf links in a motor car. A sinister feature of the inquest was that seven jurymen received letters threatening that there would be bereavements in their families if a certain verdict was returned. The verdict was "murdered by a person unknown."

A SINN FEIN EDICT.

REPUBLICANS MUST REMAIN IN IRELAND.

LONDON, April 20.

Sinn Fein has issued a proclamation forbidding citizens of the Irish Republic to leave Ireland without permission and prohibiting shipping and emigration agents to accept passage money or issue tickets to them. The proclamation threatens serious penalties for infringement.

SHIPBUILDING WAGES COMING DOWN.

LONDON, April 20.

Shipbuilding employers and the shipbuilding trade union have reached an agreement under which wages will be reduced by 3s. a week from May 1 and a further 3s. from June 30.

SPECIAL CHINESE ENVOY.

OFFICIAL MISSION TO ENGLAND.

Mr. Chu Chih Chen, the special envoy of the President of the Chinese Republic, will shortly arrive in England on an official mission. He will present the King letters from the President of China.

SILVER MARKET.

SPECULATIVE BUYING CAUSES A RISE.

LONDON, April 20.

In the silver market America is unwilling to sell. The Continent has made no offers. China is inclined to buy. Speculative buying contributed to a rise. This kept India out of the market.

IF GERMANY DEFAULTS.

PARIS, April 21.

A forecast of France's penalties in the event of Germany's default on May 1 includes a tax of 50 or 70 francs a ton on coal mined in the Ruhr, a tax on exports, and the seizure of a proportion of shares in industrial concerns.

NEWMARKET RACES.

LONDON, April 21.

The Government has sanctioned the holding of the thousand and the two thousand guinea races at Newmarket. Both will be held on April 29.

MEXICO AND COLOMBIA.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

The Senate has satisfied the treaty with Colombia.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/6 5/8
To-day's opening rate 2/6 5/8

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

DISASTROUS MINERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, April 20th.

The coal-owners' new offer proposes the establishment of a National Wages Board to deal with the principles applicable to the whole country which will be applied to the determination of wages in each district and based upon the district financial results. The periods for the determination of the district results will be settled nationally. The point below which wages should not be automatically reduced will be determined nationally by reference to the base rates now existing in each colliery, including all additions since July 1914—this representing earnings considerably exceeding the highest earnings of any period before the war. Besides these rates workers will be given as wages the whole surplus of revenue in each district during the existing abnormal period.

The workers' representatives in each district shall be satisfied that the district proposals to pay all the wages it can bear. Owners will confer with the workers' representatives with a view of dealing with the wages of lower-paid men, and agree with the workers nationally on the relation between wages and profits in the district. There will also be joint audits of owners' books by accountants representing owners and workers to ascertain all the facts and figures necessary for adjustment of wages.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

LONDON, April 20th.

In regard to the occupation of the Ruhr area in the event of Germany's not fulfilling her obligations, a French source points out that if German miners in the occupied coal-basin refuse to work Germany will have no coal, as the only other German coal-field, apart from Upper Silesia, is the Saxon basin, which is very poor. This will threaten Germany with a general stoppage, which with surly, coupled her to carry out her obligations. It is emphasised that France does not desire to annex German territory, but simply to make Germany pay. It is estimated that three milliards francs are obtainable annually from the Ruhr area.

LONDON, April 19th.

M. Berthelot, Marshal Foch, Lord Curzon, and Field-Marshal Wilson will attend the conference at Lymington during the week-end which is the outcome of a letter from M. Briand to Mr. Lloyd George, declaring that "the time has come to end German quibblings. It is now time for action."

BREWLEY BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, April 20th.

In the Worcester-shire, Brewley, by-election, the result was:
Mr. Stanley Baldwin (Coalition Unionist) 14,537
Mr. Henry Mills (non-official Labour) 1,680
The election was due to Mr. Baldwin's appointment as President of the Board of Trade.

MR. ESMONDE IN TROUBLE.

VANCOUVER, April 20th.

Mr. Esmonde has been committed to trial on a charge of sedition. He was granted bail of \$7,500.

CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

HAVANA, April 20th.

The thirteenth game ended in a draw after the twenty-third move.

FUNERAL OF THE KAISERIN.

BERLIN, April 20th.

The ex-Kaiserin's funeral occasioned a remarkable demonstration of homage to the monarchist and military régime. Thirty thousand people witnessed the procession to the mausoleum in the antique temple, in which Ministers, Hohenzollern ex-Royalists, nobility, ex-King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff, General Mackensen, General von Kluck, and Admiral von Tirpitz participated.

It is noteworthy that the crowd gave an ovation to Field-Marshal von Hindenburg after the funeral service.

PONS-WINNECKE.

ANOTHER FAILURE TO KEEP A

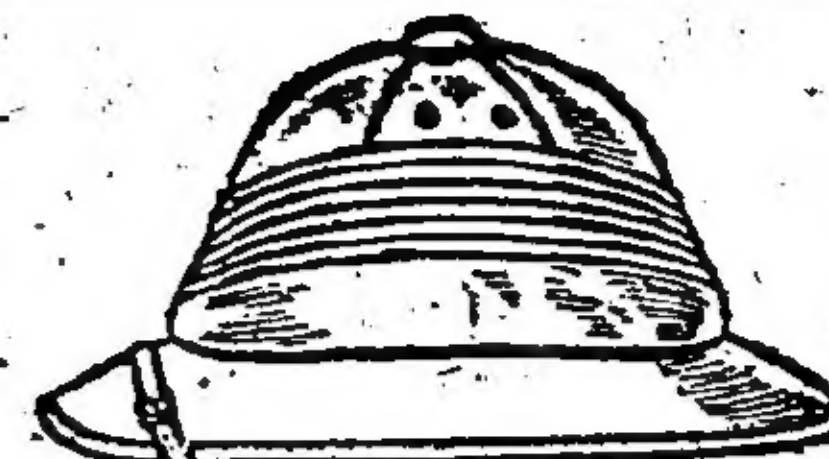
TRYST.

"Twinkle, twinkle little star,
How I wonder where you are,
Pons-Winnecke, the comet, is missing. Every night for the last three weeks astronomers all over Europe have been setting their photographic instruments to look for the comet, but these have revealed no sign of it."

Pons-Winnecke ought to pay a visit to the earth every 54 years and become visible on these occasions, but an official of the Greenwich Observatory said that there have been occasions when it has failed to keep its appointment.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Sun



Hats

Our Special Light-weight Sun Hat weighs 9 ounces, is smart in appearance, very durable and thoroughly Sunproof and Waterproof
\$18.50 each.

Other qualities from - - **\$11.50 each.**

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

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Telephone 29.

WE ARE NOW CARRYING
STOCKS OF HIGH CLASS
DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS

THE PHARMACY

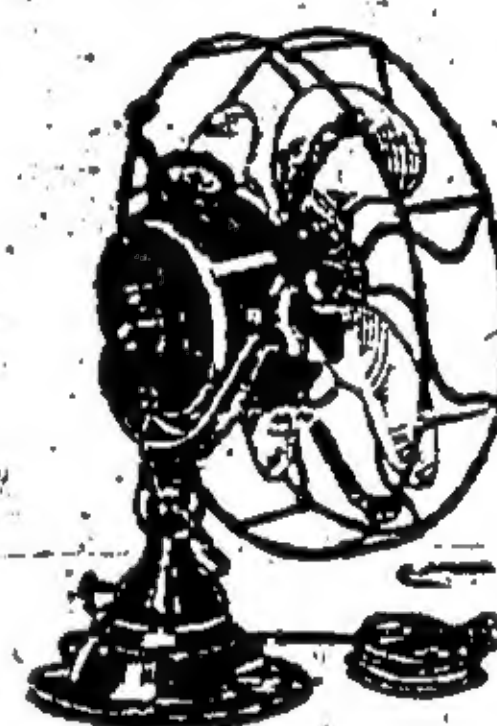
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FANS.

BE PREPARED FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
BUY NOW.



LARGE STOCKS.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. (of China), Ltd.
Queen's Buildings. Tel. 518.

ESTABLISHED 1900.

DISS BROS.
TAILORS
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
TEL. 2343.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS.
Tel. 338. Tel. 339.

PORTABLE HOUSES

FIRST APPEARANCE IN HONGKONG.

Storm Proof

Vermin Proof

Rain Proof

Sun Proof

A STAUNCH SUMMER HOUSE UNEQUALLED FOR
TOURISTS and OUTING PARTIES.
PRICES: \$170.00—\$370.00

COME BEFORE OUR LIMITED STOCK IS EXHAUSTED.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

"FURNITURE DEPT."

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions.

The undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on
SATURDAY, April 23, 1921,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 28 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

187 coils Steel Hoops

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 20, 1921.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs
on the 1st April, 1921.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS

LEVEL.	1921.	1920.
City Reservoir, 11 ft. Below overhead	25 ft. 2 in. Below overhead	25 ft. 2 in. Below overhead
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City Reservoir, 11 ft. Below overhead	25 ft. 2 in. Below overhead	25 ft. 2 in. Below overhead
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City Reservoir, 11 ft. Below overhead	25 ft. 2 in. Below overhead	25 ft. 2 in. Below overhead

Consumption of water in the City
and Hill District in millions and decimals
of gallons during the month of March.Constant supply to all districts during
March of both 1920 and 1921.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

LEVEL.	1921.	1920.
Kowloon Reservoir, 11 ft. Below overhead	25 ft. 2 in. Below overhead	25 ft. 2 in. Below overhead
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Consumption of water in Kowloon in
millions and decimals of gallons during
the month of March.The Government Analyst's reports show
that the water is of excellent quality.
Public Works Department.T. L. PARKES,
Water Authority.FARES FOR PUBLIC
VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria, with two Bearers.

Quarter hour	10 cents
Half hour	20 "
One hour	35 "
Two hours	60 "
Three hours	75 "
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	\$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,
half fare extra.
Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour	0.60 cents
Three hours	1.50 "
Six hours	2.00 "
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	2.00 "

III.—In the Hill District.

Quarter hour	\$0.15
Half hour	0.30
One hour	0.50
Two hours	0.80
Three hours	1.00
Six hours	1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	2.00

IV.—In the Island of Hongkong, if engaged
in Victoria.

Ten minutes	5 cents
Quarter hour	10 "
Half hour	15 "
One hour	20 "
Every subsequent hour	20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged
within the City of Victoria, and be dis-
charged outside the Western part of the
City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be dis-
charged to the East of Bay View Police
Station on the Eastern side of the City
of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half
fare shall be chargeable.

V.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour	5 cents
Half hour	10 "
Hour	15 "
Every subsequent hour	10 "

VI.—To the Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour, or part of an hour if the driver causes the journey to take longer than—	
4th mile	75 cents—1 hour
5th mile	1.00—1 hour
6th mile	1.25—1 hour
7th mile	1.50—1 hour
8th mile	1.75—1 hour
9th mile	2.00—1 hour
10th mile	2.25—1 hour
11th mile	2.50—1 hour
12th mile	2.75—1 hour
13th mile	3.00—1 hour
14th mile	3.25—1 hour
15th mile	3.50—1 hour

Fares for journeys beyond the 15th
mile to be a matter of previous arrange-
ment in each case.
The fares here set out to apply to one
ricksha with three coolies from Kowloon
to the Island.

INTIMATIONS

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO
BE WITHOUT THEM.JUST received a large Consignment
of (1) LACTOGEN the most desirable
food for infants which keeps good in
quality during Hot weather. (2) LAC-
TOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the
foods of Infants and Dyspeptics. (3)
MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSECTI-
CIDE the Best Fluid for destroying
Flies, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all
other Insect Pests in Summer days, and
(4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN
FLEECE MAGIC CINDERELLA
SOAP for keeping everything clean in
Homes.PRICES are Very Moderate. In-
spection and Enquiries are cordially
invited.

SEIU FUNG TAI & CO.,

Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China,
No. 6 & 8, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 1223.

理代泰豐

POSTAGE STAMPS.

This space is too small to tell
you all about our Stamps.
That's why we solicit your Cor-
respondence for further infor-
mation. It might pay to tell us
what Stamps you want to buy
or what Stamps you have for
sale. Better still if you call at

GRACA & CO.,

DEALERS IN PHILATELIC GOODS,
RELIGIOUS BOOKS, TOYS, &c., &c.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.
MADE TO ORDER.

CHERRY & CO.,

PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel
Telephone No. 481,
Hongkong, March 30, 1921.

TANG YUK, DISTRICT.

Sole Agent for
the late SIEN TING,
14, D'Almeida Street.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
CONSULTATION FREE.THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

No. 1. The Kidney Cure. No. 2. The Bladder Cure. No. 3. The Urinary Cure.

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SHIPPING SLUMP.

REASONS EXPLAINED.

MANY CAUSES AND THEIR REMEDIES.

Sir James German, K.B.E., Prin-
cipal of the well-known Cardiff firm
of Messrs. James German and Co.,
chartering agents, coal factors, ship-
owners, ship and insurance brokers,
writes in the *Journal of Commerce*:—Most men engaged in the shipping
industry remember slumps, more or
less serious, in the course of their
commercial career, but probably not
for half a century have conditions been
quite so bad as they are to-day. There
is hardly any demand for tonnage;
freights offered are so small that own-
ers are laying up vessels rather than
run them at a loss; and many thou-
sands of men engaged in the sear-
ing life, or at docks and quaysides, or
in other branches of the shipping in-
dustry, are idle. The crisis is a
very real one, and a very great one.There are many causes, chief of
which, undoubtedly, is the world-wide
economic dislocation that has resulted
from the war. After the first flush
of activity that followed upon the armis-
tice we are now realising the impos-
sibility of carrying on trade success-
fully with more than half the popula-
tion of Europe in a state of economic
collapse, unable to carry on business
as they did in the past. That part
of the problem is the concern of the
Governments of the various coun-
tries. All restrictions on trade should
be removed, and I also suggest that
the League of Nations could take the
necessary steps to establish credits in
order that the vanquished countries
may purchase materials from the pro-
ducing countries, so that they may
again set their industries going. For
it is clear to everybody who thinks that
the shipping industry can prosper only
when the trade of the world (the pur-
chase and sale of goods which ships
carry) also prospers.But there are certain aspects of this
trade depression and the slump in
shipping which call for special con-
sideration. For more than a year after
the end of hostilities we appeared to
be on the highway to prosperity. Is
there not some reason for this col-
lapse, other than the economic poverty
of our late enemies?I think there is. Take coal. Now
coal is the vital and essential sister
industry of shipping. Coal not only
supplies the power to run ships, but
to us, a great coal-exporting nation,
it also supplies a very great por-
tion of our cargoes. But during thepast few months our coal industry has
undergone a complete transformation.
The big fall in output, the consequent
increase in price, and the reduced
amount available for export, has com-
pelled our usual customers to look
elsewhere, where they would get more
coal, and get it cheaper. Nearly all
last year America was sending large
quantities to European countries, and
also to some of our colonies. Natu-
rally it was not going in British ships.
Then came the September coal strike.
That lost us a great deal more trade.
The increased output the miners gave
us in December we ought to have had
a year ago, and then very much of
the trouble we are now experiencing
would, without doubt, have been
avoided.But shipping prosperity does not de-
pend entirely upon the miners. Next
to them, and the men who actually
go to sea, the dockers. So much has
been written of late concerning delays
at ports and on quaysides that there
seems hardly anything more to be
said, but the matter is extremely im-
portant just now. When trade union
officials admit that there is room for
improvement in the handling of car-
gos and boats, surely nobody will
deny that conditions are by no means
what they should be. Since the war
ended these delays have become a
very serious matter, indeed, because
the holding up of boats and cargoes
necessarily increases the cost of the
goods the vessels carry. To everyone
in the business it is obvious that this
increase in the cost of British car-
riage has gravely interfered with the
sale of British goods, with their con-
veyance in British ships, and has made
a considerable addition to the cost of
the people's food and clothing.These, I think, briefly stated, are
some of the causes of our present
shipping crisis.WHY MR. MAXWELL
SHUNNED HIS FRIENDS"My nerves were so shattered" relates
Mr. E. J. Maxwell of No. 17 West 41st
Street, Oklahoma City, U. S. A., that
I became very sensitive of my ailments
and withdrew entirely from my acquain-
tances. I felt ill at ease in company for
I had shaky spells and sometimes be-
came so dizzy that I had to sit down
until the attack passed away. I didn't
have any ambition and could not sleep.
My appetite was variable and food
didn't seem to build me up.
"I read of Dr. Williams' pink pills
and began the treatment. In a few
weeks I could see that my nerves were
becoming stronger. With this encour-
agement I kept up the treatment until
I regained my strength. I sleep nor-
mally now, feel refreshed in the morning
and have a good appetite. I no longer
have nervous or dizzy spells and can
bravely with my friends without embar-
rassment. I can't speak too highly of
Dr. Williams' pink pills as a tonic for
they certainly helped me."Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale
people are sold by your own druggist,
or will be sent direct by mail, post-paid,
on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle, 6
bottles for \$8. Write to the Dr.
Williams' Medicine Co., 98 S. Second
Road, Shanghai, for free nerve book.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

BOWEL complaint is sure to be preva-
lent during the fruit season. Be
sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's
Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand.
It may save a life. For sale by all
Chemists and Storekeepers.A Life of Agony
Backache Positively Cured
After 10 Years.Rheumatism and backache are two of
the most common and troublesome
complaints in this country to-day.
Thousands of people find work a bur-
den, action of any kind a weariness,
and soon rid the system of uric acid,
and had weather a continuous dread.
There is only one kidney remedy
which does this and proves it—De
Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.It is foolish to think that you can
not remove rheumatism from your
system. It is dangerous to neglect
backache pains or the other symptoms
that mean disordered kidneys—head-
aches, nervous debility, bad breath,
gouty or dropsical swellings, constipa-
tion, bladder weakness, or discomfort.
If your kidneys are out of order they
are not properly performing their work
of keeping the blood free from
poisonous uric acid, which is made
every day by the waste impurities
of the system. This means that the
poison is retained in your blood. Uric
acid takes the form of tiny sharp
crystals, and it is quite easy to
imagine how these cause the terrible pain
if allowed to accumulate.Of all stubborn diseases, kidney
trouble in any form is one of the
most difficult to overcome. In many
respects it is like Consumption.
Consumption is curable, if you can
get at the germ, the cause of disease,
but the germs of Consumption are so
placed in the lungs as to prevent
medicines touching them. That is
why it is almost impossible to cure
Consumption with medicines.
Kidney trouble is like Consumption—
it is so difficult to get at the germ in
the weak or diseased spot. When you
take ordinary Kidney or Bladder Pills,
they are sold by your own druggist,
or will be sent direct by mail, post-paid,
on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle, 6
bottles for \$8. Write to the Dr.
Williams' Medicine Co., 98 S. Second
Road, Shanghai, for free nerve book.

Mr. G. T. GOODALL, (then Banker).

Now, if you purge the kidneys and
you would the bowels, they will re-
gain their healthy, active condition.
DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills
will rid the system of uric acid, and
have weather a continuous dread.
There is only one kidney remedy
which does this and proves it—De
Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills
are going straight to the kidneys
and bladder. Within 24 hours they
are guaranteed to relieve the pain,
and after a short time I found I
was absolutely free of my complaint.This statement was made in 1914.
In 1919, five years later, Mr. Goodall
says:—"I am now over 60 years of age,
and in very good health—thanks to
DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills!
I always keep them in hand, and al-
ways recommend them as being the
best thing I know of for kidney
trouble."DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills
cure by going straight to the kidneys
and bladder. Within 24 hours they
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are guaranteed to relieve the pain,
and after a short time I found I
was absolutely free of my complaint.

CLIFF MYSTERY.

TWO MOTHERS' DISPUTE.

REMARKABLE FRENCH CASE.

A remarkable case in the annals
of French crime investigation is oc-
cupying the attention of the Bre-
st police authorities. The problem con-
fronting them is to find proof that a
widow named Niquet, who has been
under arrest since August, was re-
sponsible for the death of her six-
year-old son, and, if the necessary
evidence is forthcoming to secure a
conviction, to determine the motive
which led her to commit the crime.
It is a strange story, nor without com-
plications, for it is a case of two
mothers claiming the body of a boy
washed up by the sea, the exhumation
of the body after three years, and the
confrontation of the two mothers in
the cemetery.The story opens on April 29, 1918.
On that date a woman entered the
Mairie of Conquet in tears. She was
the widow Niquet. She made the
statement that on the previous day her
little boy was playing with a goat on
the cliff, when the animal forced him
over the top line the sea. About
three weeks later the widow learned
that the body of a boy had been found
on the strand at Porspoder and was
buried. She obtained an order for
the exhumation of the body, which
she identified as her boy by his cloth-
ing. The incident was forgotten, but
in August last it was revived by a
curious happening. Another son of
the widow, a boy of 12, was boarded
with Madame Stephan, of Brest. On
putting the boy to bed one evening
she observed that his body was cov-
ered with bruises. He wept on being
questioned, and narrated how, that
morning, his mother had taken him
to Conquet, made him drink a con-
siderable quantity of white wine, and
leading him to the cliff, pushed him
over. He rolled from rock to rock,
and was finally caught in a bush of
broom, but was able to ascend the cliff
and returned to Brest without seeing
his mother again.After inquiring into this story, the
Brest police had the woman arrested,
and charged her with the murder of
her younger son and with the attempt-
ed murder of the elder boy. She
showed no emotion, but firmly denied
the charges. Beyond a confrontation
of mother and son on the cliff where
the crimes are supposed to have been
committed, the inquiry had not ad-
vanced. Now a woman of Saint-Brieux
has come forward with the claim that
the dead boy washed up at Porspoder
three years ago is that of her son, who
was a cabin boy on board an English
vessel which had been wrecked. The
police authorities have decided that
the two mothers shall attend at the
Porspoder cemetery, where the body
will be disinterred for the second time.

NOTICES.

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BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES,
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THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,
AND THE
HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.J. E. TAGGART,
MANAGER.



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WE HAVE NOW OUR FULL RANGE OF
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OUR PRICES ARE COMPETITIVE, AND REASONABLE,
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condition. Inspection monthly by an Expert Motor
Engineer will cut your Repair Bill down and save
you Expense, Time, Trouble and Annoyance.

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E. MOW FUNG,
F. W. D. Automotive Service Department,
80, Des Vaux Road Central.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Reverend Mother Felicie pro-
foundly regrets to inform all friends
that Sister Macarie, aged 81 years,
passed peacefully away in the French
Convent at 4 o'clock on the morning
of the 21st April, 1931.
The funeral will pass the Monument
to-day at 5.30 p.m.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1931.

GETTING OURSELVES
DISLIKED.

A Japanese magazine just re-
ceived has things to say about
"the reign of terror in Ireland, Persia,
Egypt, and India," which things
lead us to suspect that we are not
very well loved by the writers.
Chief Justice Coghlan of New York
does not appear fonder of us than
they are. He is reported as say-
ing "The British Empire must be
dismembered if the world is to have
peace." Mr. Gandhi, of India,
says it is derogatory to the national
dignity (of Indians) to think of the
"permanence of British connection
at any cost." India must have real
"Home Rule." These are samples:
we could quote many others. They
force us to pause in our natural and
reasonable boasting of an empire so
large that the sun never sets on it,
and to entertain the uncomfortable
suspicion that perhaps we are too
big, and getting ourselves disliked,
by all bigly successful people do.
Not can you comfort us altogether
by reminding us that these people
are cranks, extremists, Bolsheviks,
agitators, abnormal and uncommon
men. At least, not just now, when
we are worried by reading the
Milner report on Egypt. For Lord

Milner is respectable. It is under-
stood that Lloyd George rather likes
him, that Winston Churchill nods
to him on the street, and that Sir
Hamar Greenwood would give him
a match cheerfully if he asked for
one. It is true that Winston
Churchill in one of his orations
mentioned Egypt as "a part of the
Empire," and that the Milner
Commission wrote: "It appears to
be frequently assumed in current
talk and writing in this country
that Egypt is a part of the British
Empire. This is not, and never
has been, the case." That is awk-
ward, because Winston, before
getting into stride at the Colonial
Office, is making a trip to Egypt,
and reaffirming his conviction that
Egypt is as red as the rest of our
imperial map. It is dismaying to
find the Report saying that we have
made blunders in Egypt. We are
making none in Ireland or India,
where our most accomplished
statesmen claim to "have them
well in hand," and so why should
the same statesmen have erred in
Egypt? Winston will be hurt, if
it turns out as the *Manchester*
Guardian predicts, that "it is not
possible for an authoritative Com-
mission, appointed by the British
Government, to frame a policy of
this kind and for the British Gov-
ernment to publish it to Egypt,
to the East, and to the world with-
out the most serious consequences
ensuing if at the finish the British
Government refuses to adopt it and
give it effect." That means abolish-
ing the Protectorate and conceding
independence and making a treaty
of alliance with independent Egypt.
We are urged by the Milner Com-
mission to keep our promises with-
out further delay, and restore "the
government of Egypt by Egypt-
ians." Yet the rumour is that the
same Government which has at last
authorized publication of this Re-
port is averse from its recommenda-
tions, and that Lord Milner's re-
signation was due to that. Lloyd
George said he could promise
nothing till he had consulted the

Egyptian Ministers, the Domi-
nions, and, apparently, the Hea-
ven-born in India. On this the
Guardian comments:

The Prime Minister's refer-
ence to India means, no doubt, that
he fears that if Egypt obtained this
restoration of independence, our
position in India would be more
difficult than it is now. But would
it be more difficult than it will be
if India learns that the Milner
Commission has advocated this
policy in the language which we
have quoted and that we have re-
fused it? We do not believe for
one moment that to do justice in
Egypt would weaken us in India
by increasing the political agita-
tion. It would have the opposite
result, for by proving our sincerity
in Egypt it would stimulate the
belief in our sincerity in India, and
it is precisely the disbelief in our
good faith that has most damaged
us in India during the last few
years. How could India be im-
pressed otherwise than favourably
by a signal act of conciliation and
of justice done in Egypt? How
could the forces of discontent and
revolt fail to be encouraged by a
refusal of such an act when it is
solemnly recommended to us by
those whom we ourselves appoint-

Now, we need not take too seri-
ously the views of the *Manchester*
Guardian. We all know it, or of
it. It is one of those very able but
annoying journals that habitually
prefer the moral to the purely
practical aspect of any question.
It is, in a well-known phrase, of
the "Little Englander" school.
It is easy to ignore it, or at least
to discount it. But how dismiss
Lord Milner? That is less easy.
By one of those weird whirlygigs
that the World War seems to have
brought, Lord Milner, whom we
have always known as a sound
imperialist, is telling us that Egypt
is right, and we wrong, while his
one time Liberal critics and op-
ponents in the Cabinet are under-
stood to disapprove of his report,
which takes the tone they used to
take from twenty to thirty years
ago. Lord Curzon and W. Church-
ill are for keeping our full control
in Egypt, and Lloyd George has
an open mind, which means that
he is willing to wait and see which
policy will best serve party ends
at Home. Curzon is a superior
person who says what he has to
say, and lets it go at that. Church-
ill is more dynamic, more per-
sistent. Of him the *New States-*
man has this to say:

Mr. Churchill boasted the other
day that he had occupied minister-
ial positions for nearly sixteen
years. He has been successively
Under Secretary for the Colonies,
President of the Board of Trade,
Home Secretary, First Lord of the
Admiralty, Chancellor of the Duchy
of Lancaster, Minister of Mun-
itions, Secretary for War, and now
Colonial Secretary and the head of
the newly created Department for
the Middle East. His record dur-
ing most of this long period will
stand comparison with the worst.
Since the Armistice, in occupation
of the War Office, he has been one
of the chief mischief makers in the
country. His contempt for public
opinion, his vanity, his ignorant
terror of Russia, have wasted life
and money. He has taken his full
share in the task of making Great
Britain stink in the nostrils of the
world. And now he is to have a
post which will afford him scope
for still more disastrous adventures.
He proposes to go to Cairo to meet
his lieutenants from Mesopotamia
and Palestine, as well as those
"concerned with British interests
in the Arabian Peninsula." This
last phrase is significant; though
we have practically no interests in
the Arabian Peninsula, we can rest
satisfied that Mr. Churchill will
do his best to make them for us. Is
the Hedjaz presently to be painted
red? Still more do we admire his
assurance in selecting Cairo for his
meeting. Augustus Caesar and his
new subjects will make each other
better acquaintance on the spot!
It is impossible after reading that
to suppose that the *New Statesman*
admires our Colonial Secretary as
much as the *Daily Press* did. Per-
haps he is not quite fairly treated.
He is what they call a sound im-
perialist. We have no right to
doubt his patriotism. He would
be, in our opinion, eligible for
membership in our St. George's
Society. And yet we sometimes
wonder if he is not, with the best
intentions in the world, getting us
disliked. As Englishmen, as Brit-
ishers, we want to be respected,
to be well thought of, and even
popular. It is impossible to travel
about the world without noticing
that we are not. "Something
ought to be done about it. How
heartily we wish we knew what
to say," says Churchill. "It does
no good, though the actual bump
might. We cannot hang all our
foreign critics. There isn't rope

enough.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN
CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children
are subject to disorders of the
bowels and should receive the most
careful attention. As soon as any
unnatural looseness of the bowels is
noticed Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera
and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale
by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR
MEMORIAL.

A LETTER FROM THE PRINCE.

Copies of the following letters have
been forwarded to us for publica-
tion:—Blair Castle, Blair Atholl,
10th March, 1921.

The Secretary,
Hongkong St. Andrew's Society.
Dear Sir,—The splendid subscrip-
tion sent to the Scottish National War
Memorial by the Local Scotsmen in
Hongkong was, I understand, duly
acknowledged in my absence. I my-
self have postponed writing to you
until I could report that I had handed
it to the Prince of Wales myself, as
President of the Fund. This was
done on Tuesday on his visit to Glas-
gow. I did not wish to hand it to him
in London, but felt that it would call
for more remark and appreciation if
handed publicly to him in this way.
Please accept the most sincere
thanks of the Committee. We are
getting on fairly well, have collected
now over £70,000, but we want quite
double that sum.

Your contribution is all the more
generous as I know how very difficult
it is for people to spare money in
these days.
We have now come to an absolute
agreement. I think, on the form of
the Shrine, and I feel that it will be
of a nature that will not only be a
credit to the great cause, but to Scot-
land in general.—Yours very truly,
(Signed) ARTHUR.

Blair Castle, Blair Atholl,
12th March, 1921.

The President,
Hongkong St. Andrew's Society.
Dear Sir,—His Royal Highness the
Prince of Wales has directed me to
forward you the enclosed letter.
May I at the same time reiterate
my own thanks to you for all the help
you have given?—Yours very truly,
(Signed) ARTHUR.
(Chairman Scottish National
War Memorial).

St. James's Palace, S. W.,
12th March, 1921.

The President,
Hongkong St. Andrew's Society.
Dear Sir,—I have just been in-
formed of the great assistance that
you have given towards the further-
ance of the scheme for the erection
of the Scottish National War Memori-
al, and as President of the Committee
I would ask you to accept my most
grateful thanks.—Yours very truly,
(Signed) EDWARD P.
(President, Scottish National
War Memorial).

\$45,000 FORGERY CHARGE.

QUESTION OF COMPOUND
INTEREST.MAGISTRATE DECLINES TO REDUCE
BAIL.

The \$45,000 forgery case was
remanded until May 2 by Magistrate
Lindell this morning, on the applica-
tion of Mr. G. R. Haywood.

Mr. N. C. Macnamara, who ap-
peared for the defence, raised no objection
to the remand, but submitted that
the money the defendant had actually
taken was \$4,000. It was not regu-
lar to include compound interest
on that money in the charge.

The Magistrate said that he was
putting the amount at only \$5,000.

Mr. Macnamara said that in that
case the bail of \$15,000 was too
high.
The Magistrate replied that as the
defendant had managed to raise that
sum, and the case would be heard in
a week's time, he did not think it
worth the trouble to revise the bail,
which would therefore remain as
originally fixed.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. W. G. Saunders will be in
charge of Messrs. Reiss and Co. dur-
ing the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak's
absence from the Colony.

Sub-Inspector Robert Lanagan
of the Hongkong Police returned to
the Colony yesterday by the a.s.
"Demodocus," from Home leave. He
is looking very fit.

The postponed meeting of ex-
service men summoned by Major
General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick for
the purpose of forming an organiza-
tion in the Colony takes place to-day
at Victoria Barracks at 5.30 p.m.

A meeting of members of the
Hongkong General Chamber of
Commerce will be held at 4.30 p.m.
to-day to nominate a representative
on the Legislative Council to take the
place of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak
during his absence on leave. The
only nomination will be Mr. A. O.
Lung. After this business the new
stamp duty will be discussed.

HOHENZOLLERN PRINCE.

FAMILY LIFE.

AMAZING REVELATIONS.

A very extraordinary picture of
Hohenzollern family life has been sub-
mitted to the public by the Prussian
Minister of Finance. The object of
the department is to justify its action
with regard to the estates of the ex-
Kaiser's cousin, Prince Friedrich
Leopold, which had been challenged
in the Press.

When the German revolution came
the Prince hoisted the red flag over
his palace of Klein Glienke, near
Potsdam, and issued a manifesto
calling on the members of the Hohen-
zollern family to co-operate in the new
order without resentment or bitterness.
His possessions, like those of all the
other Hohenzollerns, were placed
under sequestration, but subsequently
his private ownership in them was
admitted, and they were released.
Meanwhile the Prince had left Ger-
many and settled at Lugano. By
degrees he managed to smuggle
through to his new home large quanti-
ties of pictures and other art treasures,
precious stones, plate, and furniture.
He also succeeded in transferring
large sums of money to Switzerland,
in contravention of the existing
German laws.

The Prussian Government seems to
have made an attempt to arrive at an
amicable understanding with him, and
persuade him to convert his estates into
a company, over which it would have
been easier to exercise control. As
this plan broke down, application was
made to the courts at Potsdam that
he should be declared incapable of
managing his affairs, and be placed
under guardianship. The application
was rejected, and the Minister of
Finance then proceeded to sequester
his estate of Flatow-Krojanke, an
area of 60,000 acres of valuable forest
land, situated on the Polish frontier.
It is in justification of this series of
actions that the Government has laid
before the public its information as to
the Prince's manner of life. His
fortune, it may be stated here, is
estimated at between two and three
hundred million marks.

DRUNKEN ORGIES.

The details published go far back
into the days of the war, when an
attempt was also made to have the
Prince placed under guardianship,
but was stopped by the opposition of
the ex-Kaiser. At that time, accord-
ing to the evidence of servants, the
Prince was continually under the in-
fluence of liquor, and frequently had
to be carried to bed in a state of
crapulous unconsciousness. One of
the favourite amusements both of
himself and the Princess was to reduce
the servants to a similar condition.
It was stated by one lackey that he
was compelled to drink between two
and three bottles of German cham-
pagne in an evening. When he pro-
tested that his thirst was satisfied the
Prince shouted at him, "You are
not drinking for your own amusement,
but for mine." At times the servants
were forced to drink a mixture of port
and sherry, seasoned with pepper and
the most pungent English sauces, and
the Royal couple evidently took the
greatest delight in the wry faces which
this concoction caused.

One day the Prince amused himself
during his toilette by making a servant
act the part of a dog. The man was
made to go into the bath room, and
on a whistle from the Prince, come
out into the dressing room on all fours,
barking and growling, and eat out of
a dish of meat placed on the floor. In
his intercourse with subordinate mem-
bers of his household the Prince em-
ployed a vocabulary rich in superlative
injuries. Curiously enough, he
seems to have regarded the epithet
"German" as a particularly humili-
ating term of abuse. On one occa-
sion he described the servants to their
faces as "miserable, dirty German
rascals," and told them that he was
only waiting for an opportunity to
"smash their brains to pulp." An-
other of his vituperative phrases was
"despicable, filthy, impudent gang
of rascals." Moreover, such language
was not kept exclusively for servants.
The Princess was heard to say to
her eldest son, "Bolt! Only a stupid
German talks like that." To this he
replied, "What! A stupid German!
You ought to say, German schwein-
hund." The servants were miserably
paid. So much so, indeed, that after
the revolution they appealed to the
Government for help, and the Finance
Minister wrote to the Prince that the
wages they were receiving were 50 or
60 per cent. below what was regarded
as the minimum necessary for exist-
ence.

COSTLY FOOD FOR DOGS.

On the other hand, the Prince was
very tender to his dogs, which he kept
in enormous numbers—on one estate
as many as eighty. When the food
shortage was at its worst these animals
were liberally fed with a stew of rice
and the best meat, which were bought
clandestinely and hidden. The house-
dogs received only the choicest mors-
els, such as veal and pork chops,
which were carefully cooked for them.

FLYING "RAM."

ANOTHER WAR HORROR.

STEEL-PROVED CRAFT TO CHARGE
FOR.

Plans for making war more "fright-
ful" which are now coming within the
purview of experts at the Air Ministry
include that for an "air-ram."

Relying for its driving force on a
projected aero-engine of 3,000-horse
power, it is to have a forepart of steel
in the shape of a sharp, internally
braced prow. The wings, telescopic,
can be made to close in on themselves
while the machine is in flight, leaving
nothing behind the prow but the
smooth slope of the tapering metal
hull. The propellers will draw in
with their supports, while the small
planes at the tail will be protected by
guards. The machine becomes, in
fact, a swift, enormously dangerous
ram.

The plan would be for the "air-
ram," flying high, to sight its prey in
the shape, say, of a big aerial troop
transport, and to manoeuvre into
position above it. Then the crew of
the ram, a pilot and engineer, would
draw in planes and propellers till she
was nothing but a wingless hull behind
her prow. Whereupon the machine
would descend like a "bolt from the
blue," the pilot in a well-protected
cockpit, steering it to a hair's breadth,
as it dived, by movements of the rear
controlling planes.

Instantly the ram had cut or thrust
its way through its foe and was in clear
air, the crew would extend their wings,
slide out their propellers, open up
their engine, and become a flying ma-
chine again instead of a projectile,
climbing into higher air to lurk for
another victim.

These delicacies were furnished in such
abundance that dishes of them were
left untouched. Occasionally the ser-
vants were compelled to force food
into the mouths of the pampered pets.
When the Prince's favourite dog Tom
went driving with its master it wore
a jacket made of rosy fur and a pair
of motorgoggles. The servants said
they came to the conclusion that the
Prince wished to make them feel that
he rated them very much lower than
dogs. In such circumstances, perhaps,
it is not surprising that he thought it
desirable to surround himself with
detectives and spies. One of these,
disguised as a kitchenmaid, kept an
eye on the preparation of his food, and
others used to stand guard at his
bed-room door during the night.

Among the documents published is
an "official report" of a very remark-
able character as to the life of the
Princely family in Lugano. In this
it is stated that Prince Friedrich
Leopold the elder bought a villa for
300,000, in which he lived in quiet
retirement with his wife and a dozen
servants. His son, who bears the
same names himself, also bought an
estate, which cost him 390,000, and
on which he spent an additional
300,000. Here the young Prince lives
in the wildest extravagance with
a man friend. The writer of the
report thinks it necessary to mention
his "peculiar elegance," his weakness
for silk stockings, silk shirts, and
feminine jewellery, his fastidiously-
manicured hands, and the paints
bestowed on his face, "which makes
the impression of having been artfully
treated with cosmetics." In the
course of a year the young Prince is
said to have incurred debts to the
amount of a million francs, which in-
clude a bill at an hotel for 75,000.
The German Consuls in Switzerland
have been perpetually worried by the
complaints of his creditors, and al-
together sixty-four suits for debt have
been commenced against him. At one
juncture he was in serious danger of
arrest, but was saved by a telegraphic
guarantee from his father.

The author of the report philosoph-
izes in an odd way over the lot of
the Princely family. He speaks of the
elder Prince as "an amiable, rather
retiring and intimidated gentleman of
fundamentally respectable character,"
whose weakness is "exactness of
attire," who "cannot assert himself
against his arrogant and hard-hearted
wife," and who is so much depressed
by debts incurred against his will that
he avoids being seen out of doors.
The son and his mother still feel that
their relation to the rest of humanity
is "only that of Royal Highnesses."
Nevertheless, the report regards them
as worthy of pity, for unkind Fate
"allowed them to grow up in the
clouds of a Princely Court," and they
are consequently "blind to changes
of time, blind to their own present
position, without any sense for the
value of money," as well as without
moral feeling of responsibility for what
as human beings and members of the
nobility, they owe to their fellow-
creatures. The profligacy of the
young Prince is charitably described
as an "incurable inborn trait."

THE MERCHANT OF
VENICE.SHAKESPEAREAN PLAY AT
THEATRE ROYAL.

A FINE PRODUCTION.

Heartiest congratulations are due to
the H. B. Waring Company which is
now playing at the Theatre Royal, on
their splendid production of "The
Merchant of Venice." It was an out-
standing success both from the point
of view of the great skill with which
the various characters were presented
and in the matter of the settings, the
scenes being carried out with quiet
effectiveness. What need to mention
the story of such a play, when Portia
and Shylock are real people to most
of us?

To Miss Jeanette Sherwin as Portia
and Mr. Chas. Quartermaine who took
the part of Shylock must fall the chief
honours. Mr. Quartermaine did not
appear as a weak, doddering old man
praising of his money and his usages.
There was something very virile about
his Shylock. He showed a man just
past his prime, filled with knowledge
and resentment of the indignities
heaped upon him by the Christians,
particularly by Antonio, but probably
stronger than all his thirst for re-
venge. In the scene where Bassanio
and Antonio arrange for the bond Mr.
Quartermaine acted with great vigour,
but without doubt his greatest triumph
was in the Court scene. His praise
for the young doctor who declared the
bond forfeit, his eagerness in prepara-
tion and his final exit, beaten and dis-
graced were carried through in a
masterly manner.

Miss Jeanette Sherwin's Portia was
excellent, her acting being made all
the more enjoyable by her fine elocution.
Her work in the Court scene
was of outstanding merit, her forceful
speech on mercy being especially
appreciated. She showed an equally
high standard in the casket scene and
the quarrel over the rings. Of the
other characters considerable praise is
due to Mr. Wrold Hulse (Antonio),
Mr. Peter Cresswell (Bassanio) and
Mr. James Jolly (Gratiano). The ac-
ting of the first named was very digni-
fied, while he exactly caught the spirit
of the merchant, brave above his
losses and resigned to his fate. Mr.
Cresswell did equally well as a
staunch friend and dashing lover,
while Mr. James Jolly got the most
out of his part, carrying it out with
the "devil may care" air it demands.
The parts of Nerissa and Jessica were
admirably taken by Miss May Hallett
and Miss Edith Smith respectively,
and with other characters contributing
well the play earned general approbation.
The two principal characters re-
ceived an ovation for their splendid
acting. The "Merchant of Venice"
is being repeated at a matinee on
Saturday. To-night "A Burlesque on
the Wheel" is being produced.

CHAIN OF ILL-LUCK.

MAN LOSES CHILDREN, MONEY,
AND PROPERTY.

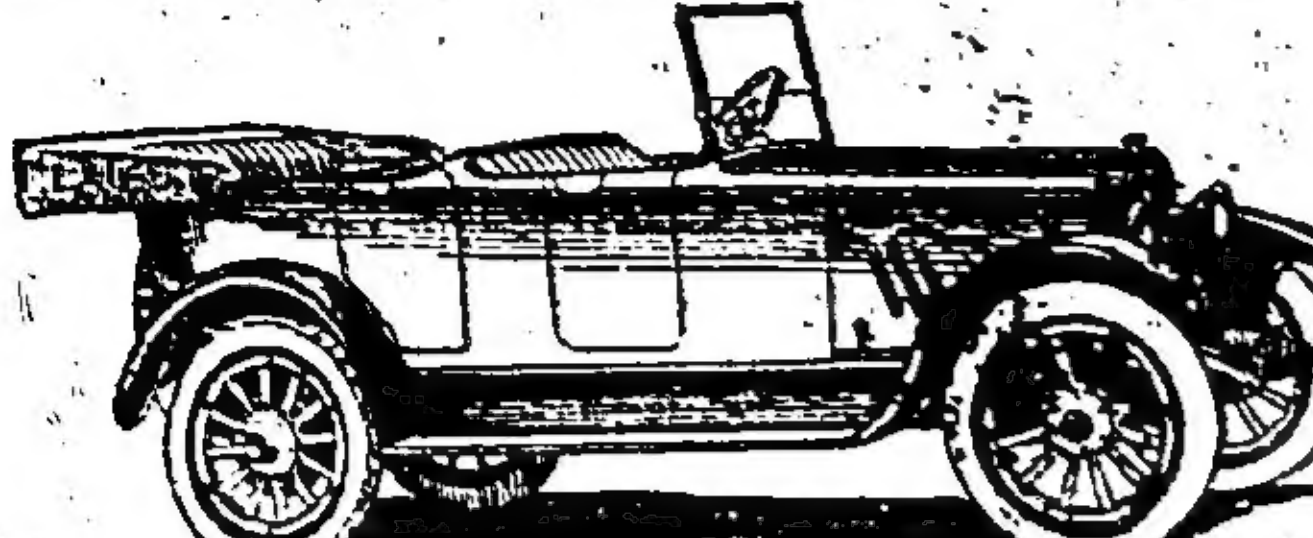
In a compensation case at Cork it
was stated that the applicant, George
B. Savage, lost all his property in the
burning of Cork on December 11; a
few days later he lost all his savings
in Farrow's Bank; after that he was
in a train ambushed at Upton, Cork,
a man in the compartment being shot
dead; while next week two of his
children died from diphtheria and his
wife is seriously ill.
The Recorder made an award of
£1,084.

WHY

DO WE HAVE EYEBROWS?

There is a saying that "Nature
never does anything without a cause,"
and while the functions of the ap-
pendix, the tonsils and certain other
organs of the body may not be clear,
it is certain that they were originally
placed there with some object in
view—probably with respect to the
life to which primitive man was ac-
customed. Eyebrows, likewise, once
had a much more important function
than they possess at the present time.
Centuries ago, man was accustomed
to manual labour much more than he
is at the present time. He had not
developed the conveniences, the com-
forts, and the labour-saving devices
which he now accepts as a matter of
course, but he was forced to work
hard for everything that he secured.
As a result, the sweat would accumu-
late on the upper portion of his fore-
head, and would trickle down toward
his eyes, where, if it were not for his
heavy overhanging brows, it would
have seriously interfered with his
sight. Savages and others who still
approximate the life of primitive man
are still marked by these protruding
and extremely hairy brows, while
"civilized man" has lost much of
this characteristic, because he has less
use for it, and because Nature, follow-
ing its usual course of conservation of
material gradually lessens the supply
of hair where it is no longer necessary.

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SCHOOL FOR BRIDES.

"FEED THE BRUTE."

THE WISDOM OF CHICAGO.

There is nothing new under the sun, not even in Chicago. We need not doubt that the inmates of that great city conceived themselves to be exploiting an original idea when they established a school for brides. But through the ages, as Tennyson remarks, one increasing purpose runs, and it may be not inadequately defined as the making of women a match for men. For this, indeed, all schemes of feminine education are expressly or implicitly designed, and we need not seek a precedent for Chicago in such aberrations as that of the author of "Sawford and Merton," who strove to train a damsel to be his bride by firing off a pistol at her ear. But if we were to examine all the cases recorded in fiction and fact of the men who have attempted to educate a girl into the kind of wife they fancied, there would be no end. Chicago is requiring its maiden pupils to graduate in "practical methods of holding a husband and keeping him happy." There is an American idiom about holding down a job which this phrase unseasonably suggests, but no doubt the brides will always clothe the iron hand in the velvet glove. The first principles of the course are based on the wisdom of the ancients. "Feed the brute" is a maxim which has come down to us from an immortal past, and even so, in Chicago the sanguine, potential bride begins in the kitchen. She learns to cook all sorts of things in all sorts of ways, and to put the results on the table pleasantly. Cooking is first, economy second, and every true man will applaud the wisdom of Chicago. There is a course in domestic finance, with lessons in how to buy, what to buy, and we trust, what not to buy. Then the damsels proceed to cultivate a love of beauty, and "the bride is taught the vital importance of appearing attractive across the breakfast table." And now, for the first time, a distressing suspicion arises in our minds. How can the Chicago course be adequate to ensure conjugal felicity? It is not in mortals to command success in the art of appearing attractive. We intend no slur upon the charms of the maidens of Chicago. They are doubtless all phantoms of the delight. But to appear attractive is a matter which concerns two people, not one alone. Helen of Troy herself must have appeared a frump when Menelaus came down to breakfast in the sulks. And we know what happened next. What, then, is Chicago doing for the prospective husbands? What curriculum is established to ensure that they shall come to the breakfast table with appreciative, optimistic eyes? It is too clear that no school for brides can ever promise professional success to its graduates unless it is related and correlated to a school for bridegrooms. But of this we hear nothing; we only hear of more, and still more, tasks for the brides. They are to be expert in sewing, in dressmaking, in nursing. We fear they will be altogether too bright and good for human nature's daily food. And then, as a finishing course, they will be instructed in the art of conversation and story-telling. Is this wise, is it kind, is it necessary? Chicago must know its own girls best, but we cannot think that domestic bliss will thus be multiplied.—Daily Telegraph.

£18,000 BOOK.

TOO CONFIDENTIAL TO PUBLISH.

Mr. J. F. Hope, seated in Parliament that the book which is being compiled to show the work of the Ministry of Munitions during the war, will cost about £18,000, but he does not think that it will be published as the details are too confidential.

Thus today's Canton Times:—Our suffragettes are on the war path again. They are out to canvass for more members and will not be satisfied until they enroll every woman in this city as a member of their association. As an inducement, they offer their poor, hard-working "daughters" the privilege of joining their association for the sum of ten cents. No mention is made by the suffragette committee as to the membership fee for the girl students.

HINDOO PROCKS.

LATEST IN TRANSPARENT PARIS DRESSES.

Intended for tall, slim, dark, graceful women, Hindoo robes designed by a leading Paris modiste attracted much attention at the Auteuil races. They are of plain material with beautiful embroidery.

Some of the evening gowns of this type are characterised by a transparency even more daring than the extremely décolleté style which is now out of fashion.

HEART ALIVE IN A BOTTLE.

8 YEARS OLD AND STILL THRIVING.

Deep in the heart of a chicken, which was taken 8 years ago from a bird that never hived, works a strange "damnable force" which apparently only needs a little artificial nourishment to keep it going for ever.

The heart, which was taken from an embryo bird, lives in a glass jar in the laboratory of Dr. Alexis Carrel, head of the Rockefeller Research Institute of New York. It is surrounded by an antiseptic solution which seemingly satisfies all its needs in life, for the organ, after all these years, is still hale and hearty. In fact, it is several times larger than when it was first bottled and is continually throwing out fresh tissues.

After the 3rd year of the experiment, Dr. Carrel came to the conclusion that the connective tissue showed greater activity than ever and was no longer subject to the influence of time. He adopted the theory that, excluding accidents, connective tissue cells may propagate indefinitely. During the several years of Dr. Carrel's absence on war service, in France the heart remained unattended in its bottle. Careful examination now shows it still beats and adds continually to its tissues.

JAPAN'S CROWN PRINCE

THE VISIT TO ENGLAND.

The King has appointed the following gentlemen to be attached to the Crown Prince of Japan during his Imperial Highness's stay in this country, says a Home paper.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Stanley Colville, First Naval A.D.C. to the King, General Sir Charles Monro, A.D.C. General to the King, late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Captain Sir B. Godfrey Faussett, Equerry to the King. Messrs. Lamson and Ashton Gwatkin, of the Foreign Office.

The exact duration of the Prince's visit to this country is not yet known, says Reuter's Agency, nor have all the details of a very important programme yet been settled, but he is expected to arrive at Portsmouth on the morning of May 9, and will be met on behalf of the King by the Prince of Wales, who will accompany him to London. For three days the Crown Prince will be the guest of the King at Buckingham Palace, and for a week subsequently he will be the guest of the Government. The place of residence has not yet been decided. Three banquets will be given in his honour, one by the King at Buckingham Palace on the night of his arrival, one by the Prince of Wales, and one by the British Government. There will also be a banquet and reception at the Guildhall.

On the part of the Japanese there will be a banquet and reception by the Embassy, and entertainments by the Japan Society and the Japanese colony. Afterwards the Prince will make a tour of the provinces. He is expected to be in this country about three weeks, and, it is thought, will then visit France, and other countries on the continent en route.

His Imperial Highness's party will number eighteen, in addition to servants, &c. With the Crown Prince will come Prince Kanin, a member of the Imperial family, closely connected with the Emperor, who specially selected him to be with the Prince; Count Chinda, member of the Privy Council, and former Ambassador in London; General Nara, connected with the Prince's military education; Viscount Irye, Grand Chamberlain; Viscount Tsuchiya, Chamberlain; Mr. Saionji, Master of the Ceremonies; the Secretary of the Tokyo Foreign Office; naval and military A.D.C.'s, and two doctors.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

SEMI-FINAL OF OPEN DOUBLES.

The Hancock brothers got into the final of the Open Doubles Championship of the Colony yesterday, beating Wong Po Keung and V. Yvanovitch in three sets. They played in fine style, making few mistakes and combining perfectly except on one occasion.

The match started with the Hancocks going ahead strongly, Wong more or less at his ease but Yvanovitch suffering apparently from nerves. The Portuguese seemed to have no control over his racket at all and but for his earlier displays in this tournament might have been judged out of his class. Wong and he began lobbing but were unable to get the length and R. Hancock smashed them unmercifully. Owing to his immense height he uses a round-arm smash with a slight undercut which comes down just inside the base-line and is nearly unplayable. His brother cannot smash so well but yesterday was volleys superbly. The Englishmen outplayed their opponents in every part of the game in the first set, though the play was much closer than the score 6-1 would have led one to expect.

In the second set play was quite even to 3-3. Then the Hancocks went ahead, to 5-3. Wong and Yvanovitch now made an effort and won the next game against their opponents' service. Yvanovitch serving, there was a brilliant display of volleys between Wong and H. Hancock. This close work at the net provided the most brilliant play of the match and Wong and his partner eventually took the game making it 5-4. The Englishmen however recovered and took the next two games and the set at 7-5.

Disheartened by this Yvanovitch could do little in the third set, and Wong played somewhat wildly. The Englishmen finally took the set quite easily at 6-2. They stand an excellent chance of winning the Challenge Round, and make one of the finest doubles pairs that Hongkong has seen for a while. Score to the Hancocks, 6-1, 7-5, 6-2.

A PLAYER.

HOME FOOTBALL.

LONDON COMBINATION.

Results to Saturday, Mar. 12 (Inclusive).	Goals
West Ham	11 7 6 8 29 36 43
Tottenham Hot.	10 14 10 7 33 43 34
Queens Park Rangers	14 7 5 6 32 31
Fulham	12 12 12 4 41 39 33
Millwall	11 9 6 33 27 28
Crystal Palace	10 11 14 3 26 39 27
Clapton Orient	11 12 4 48 63 98
Arsenal	12 15 1 55 51 25
Chelsea	10 10 3 35 32 23
Brentford	16 4 17 6 20 77 14

THE LEAGUE.

Results to Saturday, Mar. 12 (Inclusive).	Goals
Barrow	11 20 3 8 57 33 43
Liverpool	11 6 10 32 27 40
Newcastle United	11 7 5 35 31 30
Manchester City	11 17 10 4 48 38 33
Everton	11 14 8 10 49 41 33
Bolton Wanderers	11 12 6 13 35 39 37
Tottenham Hot.	11 15 11 5 62 41 35
Middlesbrough	11 11 12 10 51 31 33
Manchester United	11 11 12 8 51 31 33
Bradford City	11 9 10 12 43 42 30
Blackburn Rovers	11 10 12 43 42 30
The Arsenal	11 10 10 19 43 44 30
W. Bromwich	11 10 10 19 43 33
Sheff. Wed.	11 11 7 34 39 29
Sheff. Utd.	11 14 7 45 60 29
Sheff. F.C.	11 10 13 8 44 51 25
Sheff. W.	11 10 14 5 40 40 25
Huddersfield T.	11 8 16 25 41 24
Sheff. Utd.	11 8 15 14 30 16 21
Sheff. A.	11 11 12 14 34 70 22
Sheff. W.	11 12 13 7 36 49 21
Derby County	11 3 15 13 26 44 19

Results to Saturday, March 12 (Inclusive).

Results to Saturday, March 12 (Inclusive).	Goals
Birmingham	11 15 8 6 32 25 44
Cardiff City	11 16 8 14 25 40
Blackpool	11 17 8 6 38 28 40
Bristol City	11 15 8 8 34 25 38
South Shields	11 15 9 7 39 30 37
West Ham United	11 14 10 7 39 30 36
Notts County	11 11 10 10 37 30 36
Leicester City	11 11 12 10 35 39 31
Bury	11 11 12 7 36 40 31
Clapton Orient	11 11 11 9 30 31 31
Rotherham County	11 10 12 11 30 41 31
Leeds United	11 12 14 6 31 31 30
Sheff. Utd.	11 11 11 9 37 33 29
Wolverhampton	11 12 14 7 39 47 29
Nottingham Forest	11 12 8 4 25 38 28
Port Vale	11 10 12 8 35 34 28
Fulham	11 10 13 7 29 40 37
Hull City	11 9 14 31 38 36
Barrow	11 11 13 10 30 31
The Wednesday	11 6 15 8 27 49 24
Stockport County	11 7 17 7 36 64 21
Corby City	11 6 16 8 28 50 27

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Results to Saturday, Mar. 12 (Inclusive).	Goals
Rangers	11 20 3 1 2 63 21 62
Celtic	11 26 4 4 78 34 64
Partick Thistle	11 16 9 9 49 41 41
Airdrieonians	11 16 13 8 63 40 40
Hearts	11 15 10 9 53 41 40
Third Lanark	11 17 13 4 67 45 38
Morton	11 12 10 12 58 45 38
Dundee	11 14 9 10 40 33 38
Motherwell	11 13 10 9 60 43 35
Kilmarnock	11 15 15 8 60 61 34
10 games	11 12 7 47 40 33
Clyde	11 15 14 2 47 44 32
Aberdeen	11 13 13 41 46 32
Ayr United	11 14 10 47 41 32
Hamilton Academical	11 10 14 11 36 48 31
Falkirk	11 11 12 9 50 40 31
Greenock Juniors	11 12 13 5 44 49 30
Albion Rovers	11 10 15 10 52 40 30
Queen's Park	11 13 10 38 38 28
Clydebank	11 8 16 12 36 48 23
Dumbarton	11 8 24 3 26 77 19
St. Mirren	11 8 26 4 39 77 10

MOCK DUEL TRAGEDY.

ETON BOY'S STORY.

"AMAZINGLY BAD LUCK."

A dramatic story of a mock duel in which an Eton boy shot his school chum dead was told at a Westminster inquest.

The dead young man was Aylon Tavora Luiz Fernandez, aged 18, a Cambridge undergraduate, and the son of a solicitor living at Haddon Lodge, near Stalbridge, Dorset. The tragedy occurred while he was visiting his friend, Philip Cecil Clifford, the son of Major Frank Clifford, at 17, Parkside, Knightsbridge.

In a statement describing what happened Mr. Clifford said:

"Since I went to Eton in 1916 one of my dearest pals has been Aylon Fernandez. He has been in the habit of visiting me at my grandmother's flat, where I have been living, and called on Friday morning.

"When in my bedroom he was hunting around to see if I had anything interesting, and I said to him, 'Have you seen my revolver?' He said 'No,' and asked me to show them to him. One was an automatic pistol and the other a five-chamber revolver. He examined both of them, and I then took the revolver and he the automatic pistol. I walked across the room towards the door and stood facing the door, and by my action he knew that I wanted him to pretend we were having a duel.

"I said, 'I'll say One, two, three—go!' and on the word Go we both turned round. I then said, 'One, two, three—go!' and we both turned round and faced each other and presented the revolvers at each other. I pressed my trigger, and I thought he pressed the trigger of the automatic pistol.

"We then exchanged pistols by mutual consent. We stood back to back, and I again called out, 'One, two, three—go!' We both turned round. I pulled the trigger of the automatic pistol, and to my horror I heard an explosion, and my friend fell to the ground. I want to make it quite clear that when I turned round I did so very rapidly, and did not take any aim at my friend. After he was shot he never spoke."

Mr. Clifford, who broke down while giving his evidence, said he bought the pistol and his father gave him the revolver. He had no idea the pistol was loaded.

The coroner said the evidence left no doubt as to how Fernandez came by his death. If Fernandez had pulled the trigger the first time he might have killed Clifford. It was an amazing piece of bad luck that Fernandez had been killed, because these little pistols were exceedingly difficult to manipulate, and nine times out of ten a man would miss his object. Certainly it was rather surprising that a young man, with his first shot, should have struck another in the forehead.

It was very deplorable that a young man of Clifford's age should be allowed to have possession of two such pistols with a large quantity of ammunition. He recorded a verdict of Accidental Death, and expressed his sympathy with the relatives of Fernandez, and with Clifford himself.

TO-DAY'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, April 25, 1921,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Collection of Fine Table

Glassware,

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A few Water Colours.

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A Quantity of

Valuable Household Furniture,

Comprising:—

Teak hallstand, couch, arm-chairs,

bookstand, card table, electric table

lamp, vases and ornaments, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and

chairs, teak sideboard, dinner wagon,

tea table, cutlery and glassware,

etc., etc.

Teak wardrobe, dressing table,

washstand, chest-of-drawers, toilet,

crochery, carpets, etc., etc.

Also

A few pieces of Blackwood-ware.

And

One Motor Bicycle, "Kaiser."

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Saturday, 23rd inst.

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LAMBERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 21, 1921.

TO-DAYS

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

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Including Large Wardrobes, Cabinets,

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Comprising:—

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Cases, Bed Sheetings 72-in. and 90-in.

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Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes,

Turkish Towels, Bath Sheets, Hoeka-

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Dolies, White Calico, Ladies' and

Gent's Handkerchiefs.

Also

A number of Marble Statuettes,

(Full particulars from catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

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SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	CHITAO	Apr. 24, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	CHITAO	Apr. 24, at 10 a.m.
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAKING	Apr. 25, at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHITAO	Apr. 26, at 10 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI AND PUKOW	SHICHOW	Apr. 26, at 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CREEFOO & TIENTSIN	SHICHOW	Apr. 26, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHICHOW	Apr. 28, at 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CREEFOO & TIENTSIN	SHICHOW	Apr. 28, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	CHITAO	Apr. 30, at 10 a.m.

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S.S. "WENATCHEE" May 14 June 3rd

S.S. "EDMORE" (Freight only) May 24 July 10th

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" July 5 July 26th

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

Calling: Kobe—Yokohama.

S.S. "MONTAGUE" (Freight only) April 16th June 1st

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"EDMORE" About May 24th

For MANILA

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama.)

"MONTAGUE" About Apr. 26th

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.)

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Empress of Japan May 17 June 15

Empress of Asia May 28 June 18

Monteagle June 14 July 8

Empress of Russia June 23 July 11

Empress of Japan July 7 July 23

Empress of Asia Aug. 23 Sept. 16

Monteagle Aug. 18 Sept. 9

Empress of Japan Sept. 20 Oct. 11

Passengers to Europe at strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions in the Atlantic are so congested as to make it impossible to guarantee a passage to Europe by the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether or not crossing the Pacific via the Orient. Frequent sailings alternate to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passengers' orders must be received by the Company.

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April 21st May 18th June 15th

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S.S. "NANKING" June 4th

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HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

S.S. "CHINA" S.S. "NILE"

April 30th June 25th

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STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAIRLOONG	Capt. W. Cooper	FRIDAY, 22nd Apr., at Noon.
HAIRONG	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 26th Apr., at 3 p.m.
HAIRCHING	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 29th Apr., at Noon.

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TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

For LONDON, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG, "KASENGA" 5th May.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two shipyards and can accommodate any craft of 200 tons long.

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Zinc as furnished on application.

Hongkong, 3rd-1, 1913.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSELS DUE

FROM SHANGHAI

Apr. 26—R.F.	City of Dunkirk.
May 4—R.F.	Rasanga.
May 11—R.F.	Dilwara.
12—R.F.	Knight Companion.
24—R.F.	Katana.
June 6—R.F.	Telemachus.
10—R.F. & O.	Plasy.
21—R.F. & O.	Archives.
24—P. & O.	Delta.
July 4—R.F.	Mentor.
6—R.F.	Tetrakis.

FROM JAPAN.

Apr. 22—N.Y.K.	Wakasa Maru.
24—R.F.	Elpenor.
28—P. & O.	Soudan.
28—N.Y.K.	Inaba Maru.
May 2—R.F.	Erythra.
4—R.F.	Antiochus.
4—J.C.J.L.	Tyandri.
4—P. & A.	Nadawana.
7—R.I.	Takada.
12—P. & O.	Nagoya.
16—R.I.	Jama.
18—R.F.	Tydes.
June 8—R.F.	Euryades.
22—R.F.	Bellerophon.
July 11—R.F.	Mentor.
21—P. & O.	Nyana.
Aug. 4—P. & O.	Kalyan.

FROM MANILA.

Apr. 26—R.F.	Procellans.
May 21—R.F.	Tenore.
June 11—R.F.	Talithyria.
18—R.F.	Ikon.
July 25—R.F.	Procellans.
Aug. 19—R.F.	Tenore.

FROM SINGAPORE.

Apr. 28—J.C.J.L.	Tjibboeng.
May 8—J.C.J.L.	Tjibbi.
8—J.C.J.L.	Tjibboet.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Apr. 25—R.I.	Japan.
28—N.Y.K.	Malacca Maru.

FROM BOMBAY.

Apr. 26—P. & O.	Dilwara.
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FROM MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

Apr. 30—A.O.	Changha.
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FROM SEATTLE.

May 1—A.L.	Wenatchee.
7—R.F.	Tenore.
22—R.F.	Talithyria.
June 17—R.F.	Tyndareus.
July 14—R.F.	Procellans.
30—A.L.	Keystone State.
Aug. 2—R.F.	Tenore.
24—R.F.	Talithyria.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

May 8—J.C.J.L.	Tjibboet.
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FROM LONDON.

Apr. 27—N.Y.K.	Almas Maru.
May 9—C.L.	Glenyle.
12—N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
24—N.Y.K.	Plasy.
28—N.Y.K.	Kaga Maru.
June 6—P. & O.	Delta.
14—P. & O.	Nyana.
July 4—P. & O.	Kalyan.
18—P. & O.	Rashmir.
Aug. 1—P. & O.	Khyber.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Apr. 24—N.Y.K.	Awa Maru.
May 2—R.F.	Roctor.
9—R.F.	Macdon.
18—R.F.	Bellerophon.
23—R.F.	Archives.
30—R.F.	Densation.
June 11—R.F.	Mentor.

The "Ben" Line s.s. "Benalder" from Antwerp, Middlesbrough and London, left Singapore for this port on April 17 and may be expected to arrive here on April 21. Agents, Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co. Ltd.

Cuticura Shampoos
Mean Healthy Hair

Especially if preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff, itching, and irritation. This treatment does much to keep the scalp clean and healthy and to promote hair growth.

Cuticura Shampoos are sold in all drug stores and by mail order.

Cuticura Soap shows without stain.

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

If you want a clear head and good digestion, you must not let your bowels become clogged with poisonous waste from the body, as it is always the case when you become constipated. Proper food, an abundance of water, and plenty of outdoor exercise should keep your bowels regular. When that fails you should take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cause a gentle movement of the bowels and are easy and pleasant to take. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)

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BOSTON & NEW YORK "CITY OF DUNKIRK" 27th April

BOSTON & NEW YORK "KNIGHT COMPANION" 12th May

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THE QUEST OF MOHAMMED'S SACRED SLIPPER SERIES.

V.—THE LIGHT OF EL-MEDINEH.

BY SAKH ROHMER.

(Continued from yesterday.)

(COPYRIGHT, 1915.)

Wherein the guardian of the sacred slipper is mysteriously transported to the shade of Hassan of Aleppo, and receives further evidence of the conspiracy of the Hashishin and the futility of trying to conceal the relic from their vigilance.

"The detective of fiction would be hard at work on this case, now," said Mr. Bristol, of New Scotland Yard, smiling. "But I don't even pretend to be. I am at a standstill and I don't care who knows it."

"You have absolutely no clue to the whereabouts of Earl Dexter?"

"Not the slightest, Mr. Cavannah. You hear a lot about the machinery of the law, but as a matter of fact, looking for a clever man hidden in London is a good deal like looking for a needle in a haystack. Then, he may have been bluffing when he told you he had the Prophet's slipper. He's already had his hand cut off through interfering with the beastly thing, and I really can't believe he would take further chances by keeping it in his possession. Nevertheless, I should like to find him."

He leaned back against the mantelpiece, scratched his head perplexedly. In this perplexity he had my sympathy. No such pursuit, I venture to say, had ever before been required of Scotland Yard as this of the slipper of the Prophet. That an organization founded in 1090, which had made a science of assassination, which through the centuries had perfected the malign arts, which lingering on in a dark spot in Syria, had suddenly migrated and established itself in London, is a proposition almost unthinkable.

Yes, I knew that such a society, ruled by the lineal descendant of its founder, Hassan of Aleppo, Sheikh of the Assassins, was in our midst, but upon the track of those who had hoisted the holy slipper from the East. I knew that ghastly crimes already stood to the credit of the Hashishin group; I knew that poor Professor Deeping had died by the hand of one of the uncanny creatures of the band.

It was hard to believe that the daring American cracksmen, Earl Dexter, should have ventured to touch that bloodstained relic of the Prophet, that he should have snatched it away from beneath the very eyes of the fanatics who fiercely guarded it. What he hoped to gain by his possession of the slipper was not evident, but the fact remained that, if he could be believed, he had it, and, provided Scotland Yard's information were accurate, he still lurked in hiding somewhere in London.

"My theory is," said Bristol, lighting a cigarette, "that even Dexter's cleverness has failed to save him. He's probably a dead man by now—what accounts for our failing to find him; and Hassan of Aleppo has recovered the slipper and returned to the East taking his gruesome company with him—God knows how! But that accounts for our failing to find him."

I stood up rather wearily. Although poor Deeping had appointed me legal guardian of the relic and although I could render but a poor account of my stewardship, let me confess that I was anxious to take that comforting theory to my bosom. I would have given much to know beyond any possibility of doubt that the accused slipper and its bloodstained guardian were far away from England.

"Then you think," I said, "that the English phase of the slipper's history is closed? You think that Dexter, minus his right hand, has eluded British law—that Hassan and Company have evaded retribution?"

"I do!" said Bristol grimly, "and although that means the biggest failure in my professional career, I am glad—damned glad!"

Shortly afterward he took his departure and I leaned from the window watching him pass along the court below and out under the arch into Fleet Street.

The heat of night was very oppressive. A sort of steaming mist seemed to rise from the court and no cooling breeze entered my opened windows. The clamour of the traffic in Fleet Street came to me but remotely. Big Ben began to strike midnight. So far as I could see, residents on the other stairs were all abed and a velvet shadow carpet lay unbroken across three parts of the court.

The last stroke of the cathedral bell died away. Other more distant bells still were sounding dimly, but save for the ceaseless hum of the traffic, an unusual sound now disturbed the archaic peace of the court.

I returned to my table, for during the time that had passed I had badly neglected my work and now must often labour fit into the night. I was

just seated when there came a very soft rapping at the outer door. I stole quietly into the passage. I was in darkness. How odd it is that in moments of doubt instinctively one shuts the dark and seeks the light. I pressed the switch lighting the hall lamp and stood looking at the closed door.

Why should this late visitor have rapped in so uncanny a fashion in preference to ringing the bell? I stepped back to my table and slipped a revolver into my pocket. The muffled rapping was repeated. As I stood in the study doorway I saw the flap of the letter-box slowly raised.

Instantly I extinguished both lights. A faintly luminous slit in the door showed me that the flap was now fully raised. Then quite silently the flap was lowered. Came the soft rapping again.

"Who's there?" I cried.

No one answered.

The silence remained unbroken for thirty seconds or more. Then again it was disturbed by that ghostly, muffled rapping.

I advanced a step nearer to the door.

"Who's there?" I cried loudly.

"What do you want?"

The flap of the letter box began to move, and I formed a sudden determination. Making no sound in my hellish Turkish slippers, I crept close up to the door and dropped upon my knees.

Thereupon the flap became fully lifted, but from where I crouched beneath it I was unable to see who or what was looking in yet I hesitated no longer. I suddenly raised myself and thrust the revolver barrel through the opening.

"Who are you?" I cried. "Answer or I fire!"—and along the barrel I peered on to the landing.

Still no one answered. But something impalpable—a powder—a vapour—to this hour I do not know what—enveloped me with its nauseating fumes; was puffed fully into my face. My eyes, my mouth, my nostrils became choked up with a deathly stifling perfume.

Wildly, feeling that everything about me was slipping away, that I was sinking into a void, for aught I knew that of dissolution, I pulled the trigger once, twice, thrice.

"My God!"—the words choked in my throat and I reeled back to the passage. "It's not loaded!"

I threw up my arms to save myself, turned, and fell forward into what seemed a bottomless pit.

When I opened my eyes it was to a conviction that I dreamed I lay upon a cushioned divan, in a small apartment which I find difficult adequately to describe.

It was a yellow room, its four walls being hung with yellow silk, its floor entirely covered by a yellow Persian carpet. One lamp, burning in a frame of some lemon-coloured wood and having its openings filled with green glass, flooded the place with a gaudy illumination. The lamp hung by gold chains from the ceiling, which was yellow. Several low tables of the same lemon-hued wood as the lamp-frame stood around; they were inlaid in fanciful designs with gleaming green stones.

There was a niche framed about with yellow wood, behind the divan upon which I lay. In it stood a golden bowl and a tall pot of yellow porcelaine; I lay amid yellow cushions having golden tassels. Some of them were figured with vivid green devices.

To contemplate my surroundings assuredly must be to court madness. No door was visible, no window; nothing but silk and luxury, yellow and green and gold.

To crown all, the air was heavy with a perfume wholly unmistakable by one acquainted with Egypt's ruling vice. It was the reek of smouldering hashish—a stench that seemed to take me by the throat, a vapour, damnable and uncanny. I saw that a little censer, golden in colour and inset with emeralds, stood upon the furthest corner of the yellow carpet. From it arose a faint streak of vapour; and I followed the course of the sickly scented smoke upward through the still air until in oily spirals it lost itself near to the yellow ceiling.

For some time I lay endeavouring to regain command of myself, to prepare to face again that scene which had something horrifying in its yellowness, touched with the green and gold.

And when finally I reopened my eyes, I sat up with a suppressed cry.

For a tall figure in a yellow robe from beneath which peeped yellow slippers, a figure crowned with a green turban, stood in the centre of the apartment.

It was that of a majestic old man, white bearded, with aquiline nose, and the fierce eagle eyes of a fanatic set upon me sternly, reprovingly.

With folded arms he stood watching me, and I drew a sharp breath and rose slowly to my feet.

There amid the yellow and green and gold, amid the abominable reek of burning hashish I stood and faced Hassan of Aleppo!

No words came to me; I was confounded.

Hassan spoke in that gentle voice which I had heard only once before.

(To be continued.)

ROMANCES OF CRIME.

AM-KING DRAMAS OF THE COURTS.

THE SECRET OF THE BEACH.

An Ex-Official of Scotland Yard writes in Reynolds's Newspaper the following account of one of the most sensational and mysterious of crime dramas.

A glorious morning in late September. The rays of the rising sun are tinting with gold the white-capped breakers, rolling on to a far-reaching expanse of yellow sand. A scene of peace and solitude, broken only by the huddled form of a woman, whose still, upturned face the sun's rays flash into a semblance of life and beauty.

In the distance appears a dark, quick-moving spot, the figure of a man proceeding to his early work on the seashore. As he draws rapidly near, his eyes are drawn to the prostrate figure. He pauses, glances carelessly at it, and is about to pass on. Some holiday-maker, he thinks, having an early sun-bath. A second glance, however, causes him to halt. He approaches the figure, stoops down, touches the face—and draws back in horror.

The woman is not sleeping—she is dead! There are marks of bruises on her cheeks; around her neck is a bootlace tightly drawn. She has been the victim of foul play. In his terror he rushes wildly back to the neighbouring town to tell the grim story of his discovery to the police.

Such was the opening scene, a few years ago of a drama of crime and mystery which caused almost unparalleled excitement and interest throughout the United Kingdom, and which for many months baffled all the efforts of the police to find the key to it. Seldom has a crime presented such a difficult problem; scarcely ever has the problem been solved with more ingenuity and dogged tenacity.

Who was this strange woman who was thus found, dead—foully murdered—on the Yarmouth beach in the peace and beauty of that September morning? She was wearing a skirt of dove colour, with a white-braided cord. Her hair, which had been dyed, was golden. Her death, so the doctors declared, was due to strangulation by the bootlace; and the bruises on her face and body could not, they said, have been caused by herself. She had, beyond doubt, been done to death.

THE LAUNDRY MARE.

To her identity there was no clue, unless it was contained in the laundry mark "599" found on a petticoat—a clue so faint as to be almost hopeless. It was not long, however, before it was discovered that a visitor to Yarmouth was missing. Her name was Mrs. Hood. She had been lodging with some people called Rudrum, and had disappeared mysteriously on the very night of the beach tragedy. On the previous day she had received a letter on bluish-grey paper, the envelope of which bore the Woolwich postmark. Mrs. Rudrum, the landlady, had no difficulty in identifying the dead woman as her missing lodger; and she noticed that a long gold chain which Mrs. Hood was wearing when she started on her last walk was missing.

There could thus be no doubt that the murdered woman could be no other than Mrs. Hood, the missing visitor; and it now remained to discover who she was and who was her murderer—a task which for months was to defy all the ingenuity and resources of the cleverest detectives. To the murderer there was no clue whatever, although he had probably been seen by a young Yarmouth man called Mason, who, when he heard of the tragedy, told the police the following story—

SOUNDS OF A QUARREL.

About a quarter to eleven on the night of the tragedy—Saturday, September 22—Mason and his sweet heart were sitting on the South Beach, when another couple approached and seated themselves some thirty yards away. "Soon, Mason said," they began to talk loudly, almost as if they were quarrelling. I heard the woman call out 'Mercy, mercy!' and then I heard a sound of weeping. At this point my sweetheart and I got up and moved off. We passed close by the couple. The man raised his head and looked up at me; but it was so dark that I could not see his features, and I couldn't possibly identify him if I saw him again.

It was thus clear that the only hope of the police was to trace "Mrs. Hood" through the laundry mark on her petticoat—a clue so slight that it seemed to hold scarcely any promise of success, for it might easily involve inquiry at thousands of laundries scattered all over the country. But the task, formidable as it was, did not daunt the police. From end to end of England the search was made—hundreds of laundries were visited, until, after many weeks of fruitless search, their pertinacity was rewarded.

At Beley Heath the petticoat marked "599" was recognized as having belonged to a Mrs. Bennett, who had lived there for some time with her baby, and was often visited by a young man. And to remove all doubt, the photograph of the murdered woman was identified as that of Mrs. Bennett.

TRACKING DOWN.

But who was Mrs. Bennett, and who was the young man who visited

her? These were the next questions the police set themselves to answer. After long and fruitless inquiries it was discovered that the visitor was one Herbert John Bennett, a young man employed at a Woolwich factory; and by slow degrees his history was brought to light.

Some years earlier, it was found, when Bennett was a grocer's assistant, he had lost his heart to a girl of seventeen, from whom he was taking music lessons, and had married her, although he himself was barely out of his teens. In some mysterious way—by selling sham antique violins, it was said—he had procured sufficient money to take his young wife for a holiday trip to South Africa, a trip on which, significantly, they travelled as Mr. and Mrs. Hood.

On their return to England they had taken lodgings at Plumstead, where they seem to have led a rather turbulent life together.

According to the evidence of their landlady they frequently quarrelled, and on one occasion she had heard Mrs. Bennett say to her husband, "I shall follow you for the child's sake, and unless you are careful I will get you fifteen years." To which Bennett angrily retorted, "I wish you were dead, and unless you are careful you soon will be."

Equipped with this information the police considered that they were justified in arresting Bennett and in November he was lodged in prison on the charge of having murdered his wife. When he was arrested he affected the greatest surprise and indignation. "I don't know what you mean," he said to the officers. "I have never been at Yarmouth in my life, and I have not lived with my wife since last January. I found a lot of letters in her pocket from another man." It was one thing, however, to arrest Bennett; it was quite another to prove his guilt. But the police were satisfied that they had got the right man, and proceeded confidently to draw the net of conviction round him.

A VALUABLE CLUE.

An examination of his rooms furnished them with a valuable clue to the motive for the crime; for in addition to certain jewellery and a receipted bill from a Yarmouth hotel, they found a bundle of letters from a girl called Alice Meadows. This girl, who proved to be a respectable servant, on being questioned, declared that she had been introduced to Bennett by a mutual friend; that she had no idea he was a married man; and that she had spent the previous Bank Holiday with him at Yarmouth. In June he had asked her to marry him, and she had consented.

Two days before the Yarmouth tragedy—on Thursday, September 20—Bennett had told Alice Meadows that he was sorry he would be unable to meet her, as arranged, on the following Sunday, as his grandfather was dying, and he must go to see him. And in a letter posted at Woolwich two days later he wrote—

"I shall be glad when this writing business ends, so that I can have you to welcome me in my own home. I am very sorry not to be able to see you, dear, but I will make up for it when I do see you—Your most loving and affectionate Herbert."

To the girl's amazement, however, when she was walking with a friend in Hyde Park on the Sunday she suddenly met her fiancé, at the very time when she naturally thought he was at the bedside of his dying grandfather. When she expressed her surprise at meeting him he answered, "Oh! I'm just on my way there. You see, some of my relations are with the old man, I hear; so I didn't see any need to hurry." And the following day she received a letter from him from Woolwich, in which he told her that his grandfather was dead, adding: "I shall be, indeed, glad, my darling, when you don't have to leave me at all—With fondest love and kisses, your most loving and affectionate Herbert."

CLOSING IN.

The net of conviction was now closing rapidly round Bennett. It was proved that, while his wife was still living—the wife whom he had threatened to murder—he was engaged to marry another woman with whom he was evidently deeply in love. It was discovered that he had given her costly presents, including one of Mrs. Bennett's own brooches. He had arranged to marry her at Christmas, and had taken the house for this purpose at Charlton. It was found, too, that the letter received by "Mrs. Hood" a few hours before her death, was written on paper identical with that he was in the habit of using.

It still remained, however, to trace his movements on the Saturday of the murder. Inquiry at Woolwich revealed the fact that he had left his work at one o'clock on that day, and at three o'clock he had been seen consulting a railway timetable.

At ten o'clock in the evening he was seen in a public house at Yarmouth, in the company of a woman who was identified as "Mrs. Hood." His landlady declared that he did not return to his lodgings until late on Sunday. The next day, Monday, he had shown her a suit, on which were some dark stains, due, he explained, to the breaking of a bottle containing iodine in his pocket. On the following Wednesday he had paid £4 10s. to be released from the tenancy of the house occupied by his wife at Beley.

Seldom has evidence seemed more damning against a man charged with

murder. And yet, conclusive of guilt as it appeared to be, at the trial, which was one of the most sensational and dramatic in the annals of the law, evidence was produced which seemed just as conclusively to show that Bennett could not possibly have been guilty of the crime of which he was accused.

The case for the prosecution was presented with great skill; and, as witness followed witness, the net was drawn so completely round the prisoner that there seemed to be no possible loophole for escape from its meshes. Indeed, when the last witness left the box Bennett appeared to be a doomed man, if ever there was one; and, as he stood in the dock, white-faced and cowering, he looked as if the hangman's noose was already about his neck.

A DRAMATIC CHANGE.

And it was at this stage that a highly dramatic change came over the trial with the appearance of the first witness for the defence, the daughter of Mrs. Rudrum, at whose house Mrs. Bennett had spent the last few days of her life.

On the night before the day of the tragedy, Miss Rudrum testified, she was looking out of an open window when she saw, a short distance away, Mrs. Bennett standing under a neighbouring arch. She could see no other person, but she heard a man's voice, obviously addressing her, say, "You understand, don't you? I am placed in an awkward position." "After that, said the witness, 'I heard the sound of a kiss, but I could not see the man.'"

The effect of this evidence was considerable, for it proved that on the Friday night, the night before the murder which, it was known, Bennett had spent at Woolwich, his wife was conversing on intimate terms and kissing another man who might quite conceivably have been the murderer.

Still more sensational evidence followed when the next witness was called—a man named Douglas who lived at Hither Green and who told the following remarkable story: On September 22 (the day of the tragedy) he was taking a stroll after business. He had passed through Eltham between five and six o'clock, when he was overtaken by a stranger (who was beyond doubt the man in the dock), who asked him for a light for his cigarette.

Mr. Douglas supplied the light, and the two men continued their walk together. "The prisoner," said the witness, "told me, among other things, that he was a draughtsman at Woolwich, and that he had lived at Berley Heath. When we came to Lee I invited him to have a drink with me at the Tiger, and as we were about to enter the inn he drew my attention to a sign over a shop next door, and, pointing to the name, 'Bennett' said, 'That's a namesake of mine.'"

The most searching cross-examination failed to shake the witness's evidence. He had no doubt, whatever, that prisoner was the man. He was certain of the date September 22 because on the previous and the following Saturday he had, as was his custom made a note that he was putting plants at the time, whereas on the 22nd no such note appeared.

A POWERFUL ALIBI.

Never, if the witness was to be believed—and Mr. Douglas was a man of irreproachable respectability and character—has an alibi been more conclusively proved; for if Bennett was at Lee after six o'clock in the evening, it was impossible that he could be at Yarmouth in distant Norfolk at the time the crime was committed the same night.

The excitement in court produced by this sensational evidence, was carried to a still higher pitch when the next witness for the defence, was summoned—a stationer from Lowestoft, named O'Driscoll, who told the following startling story: On the Wednesday after the crime he was in his shop when a stranger entered hurriedly and asked for a paper containing an account of the Yarmouth murder. He was a "superior, well spoken man," said Mr. O'Driscoll, "who might have been an engineer." He was tall and dark, and dressed in a dark suit. His face bore traces of scratches, one of his boots was unlaced, and he was in a state of great excitement—almost incoherent, in fact.

"I handed him the paper," said the witness, "and pointed out the account of the murder. He almost snatched the paper from my hands, at the same time making a sort of groaning sound. While he was reading it the paper trembled, and he turned round and caught me looking at him; whereupon he clutched the paper in both hands and hurried out."

THE JURY DECIDE.

In the face of such cumulative evidence—which seemed to establish that Bennett could not possibly have been at Yarmouth at the time the crime was committed, that there was "another man in the case" who might equally well have been Mrs. Bennett's murderer, and that the agitated stranger of the Lowestoft stationer's shop, whose appearance and manner were so suspicious, was certainly not the prisoner—one would have thought a verdict of "Guilty" was impossible. The jury, however, declined to be influenced by the evidence, strong as it was, for the defence. Bennett was found "Guilty," and he paid the supreme penalty of the law without gratifying the curiosity of a perplexed world by a word of confession.

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HONGKONG.

SEA MONSTER.

"HUMAN FACE."

STRANDED NEAR BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle gives the following picturesque account of the monster:—

The sea monster has been wholly conspicuous for the last 48 hours, and is not likely to breathe its last on shore until it appears. It has appeared mysteriously, and the marvel is that though looking sick and sorry it is alive and keenly sensitive to the interest taken in its unfamiliar position.

MOUTH THREE FEET DEEP.

Some people—Europeans in particular—preferred to recognise in the monster an Indian fin-whale, but obviously it is nothing of the sort. This evil-looking monster measures, as it lies stranded, 25½ feet from "stern to stem."

The huge face has something of the human in it. The mouth runs inwards for over three feet, and the well-preserved rows of teeth are as sharp as spikes. Should the mouth be full open it would probably disclose a capacity to swallow three men at a time.

TERRIFYING GROANS.

From the head to a quarter-way down the body it is symmetrically ribbed, a dozen ribs of two inches each being visible. The monster has quite an uneasy surface of dull black. It sports a solitary fin, according to what can be seen of its unfortunate position, and is evidently in pain. It groans occasionally sufficiently loud to strike terrors into the hearts of the spectators surrounding it.

Its small twinkling eyes resemble those of an elephant, and likewise its fin the ear of an elephant. The fishermen in the neighbourhood and a great many others are superstitiously inclined towards the appearance of the monster. They believe it is an omen of dire portion.

SUPERSTITIONS.

WISHBONES.

Almost everybody has, at some time in his life, broken a wishbone "see who gets his wish," or placed it up over the door if the conjurer was a girl, because she had heard that if one she was destined to marry would be the first man who passes in and out. It is probably because of this superstition that the wishbone is sometimes known as the merry-thought.

The wishbone is the clavicle, collar-bone, which in fowls and birds is united in one forked structure which has a keel-like bone at the place juncture called the hypochondrium, wishing two persons grasp with their fingers each a prong of wishbones and, as silently form a wish, pull, until the bone breaks. The person to whose prong of severed bone the hypochondrium adheres gets his wish.

There are other superstitions connected with the wishbone but the mentioned are the most common and they go back to the days of the Roman augurs, from "signs by birds"—signs ex-avis—the secrets of destiny. These were in the flight and cries of the birds in the condition of their entrails the action of fowls and in the cast of the bones of birds and fowls. The Augurs having cast the lot of prophesy over fowls and interior arrangements of the shape of the wishbone made it popular among the proletrates purposes of divination; a poly which it still maintains, though once [provident science of this "As had been relegated for nearly thousand years to learned old classical dictionaries.

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YOUR boy is always getting up or cut or bruised. Rashes would have healed all right if they always will. Get a lot of Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller and every injury is cured for sure. You can get nothing better, and pain is too dangerous a devil. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

